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CIRCULATION DURING MAY.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	111,990	17.....	112,220
2.....	112,590	18 Sunday.....	119,340
3.....	112,940	19.....	113,430
4 Sunday.....	118,270	20.....	113,950
5.....	111,770	21.....	115,290
6.....	111,760	22.....	114,140
7.....	112,000	23.....	114,420
8.....	111,910	24.....	115,700
9.....	112,600	25 Sunday.....	120,280
10.....	113,170	26.....	114,170
11 Sunday.....	118,310	27.....	114,990
12.....	113,510	28.....	114,610
13.....	112,500	29.....	114,140
14.....	112,500	30.....	114,580
15.....	112,740	31.....	116,720
16.....	114,810		
Total for the month.....	3,547,350		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....65,119

Net number distributed.....3,479,240

Average daily distribution.....112,233

And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 6.8 per cent.

CHAS. W. KNAPP.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of May, 1902.

J. F. FARISH.
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 26, 1906.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

CHICKEN-HEAD OATHS AND OTHERS.

In the request preferred by a local Chinaman in Judge Douglas's court, to the effect that the Chinese defendant in a robbery case be sworn according to the Chinese form, there was at least an element of promised picturesqueness entitling it to serious consideration.

Also was there contained additional proof of the fact that the conscience of each race of the human family must be reached according to the formulas of that special branch of the tribal tree.

This Chinaman, we are told, would not hesitate to lie under oath if only required to swear on the Bible that he would tell the truth. But make him swear by Confucius, on the severed and bleeding head of a chicken, with twelve lighted joss sticks illuminating him as he swears, and his soul shakes at the very thought of then bearing false witness. He dare not; his inherited faith forbids.

Somewhat, as well, there may be a hint in this incident pointing to a solution of how to prevent perjury in the municipal corruption cases still pending. The hoodlums apparently do not mind violating the customary oath and lying like troopers to save themselves from conviction, but there may be some form of oath which would hold them to the truth. If only their own secret invocations, used when they pledge themselves to a fair division of the booty, and silence thereafter, could be discovered and brought into service!

Isn't it worth while to go on a still-hunt for this formula? The Chinese chicken-head-and-joss-stick oath might itself be made to look like thirty cents by a public manifestation of the impressiveness of the hoodlum-gang oath and its effect upon the swearers.

YALE MEN AS MISSIONARIES.

Owing to its novelty as well as its promise of ultimate good the project of a little group of Yale men to establish a mission for evangelic, medical and educational work in Northern China will doubtless be studied with deep interest by all concerned in the success of such endeavors.

The fact that President Hadley and many members of the Yale faculty are in thorough sympathy with this movement, and that the American Board of Foreign Missions will co-operate in certain practical matters, although the new undertaking is undeniably national and independent, gives an authority to the enterprise which would otherwise be lacking. There will doubtless also be a sincere moral support extended impartially by churchmen and educators in general.

Further details of the new missionary venture, the first of its kind, we are told, should be possessed of peculiar interest. As the probable beginning of such work by champions of the world's great universities there is a fascination in the thought of the consequent educational and ethical competition which cannot but appeal to civilization. The Yale men at the head of the movement have done much to provoke discussion of their project at the outset.

JERUSALEM AS A CONVENTION CITY.

While there is considerable magnetism in the cry of "On to Jerusalem in 1905" which is now being lifted to induce the International Sunday-School Convention to meet in the Holy City in that year, it may be well to consider the proposition practically before taking action.

Unquestionably, Mme. Mamreil von Finkelstein Mountford, the Palestine delegate to the convention now assembled in Denver, is sincere in her advocacy of Jerusalem as the next meeting place of the International Sunday-school workers. She is also right in

believing that religious fervor would be greatly stimulated by the spectacle of such a gathering in Jerusalem.

But it would be well for the convention to hear from Mme. Mamreil von Finkelstein Mountford as to the ability of the Holy City to properly handle, house, feed and generally care for the big army, thousands strong, which mobilizes at a given point in the form of the International Sunday-School Convention.

Facts and figures as to the sanitary condition of Jerusalem, its hotel accommodations, the cost of living, the railroad facilities under such a strain, and other like matters, must be insisted upon.

The convention now assembled in Denver cannot afford to consider the Jerusalem proposition on any other basis than that of a common-sense regard for the health and comfort of delegates and visitors.

ELBOW TO ELBOW.
 Atkins and Hitchcock have the decorative honors of Missouri Republicanism and Kerens has the plunder. As it was in the convention so it will be in the campaign.

Colonel Bill Phelps has retired from open politics for the summer, but his handwork possesses enough vitality to last until he comes back to direct the Phelps-Kerens-Meriwether-Butler-Ziegenheim campaign against the Democratic party of Missouri.

This week's State Convention at Jefferson City was a ratification of the "elbow to elbow, shoulder to shoulder" agreement engineered by Colonel Phelps for the benefit of his partner, Colonel Kerens.

It will be called harmony, but voters have read in the Republican organs that Charles Nagel, George D. Reynolds, James L. Minnis and others representing the moral convictions of Republican voters were at Jefferson City earnestly opposing the servile surrender of the party organization to the lobby. Mr. Brokmeyer, editor of a Republican paper, told his brother editors plainly at their meeting that a fight on the lobby issue in the campaign would be absurd unless the Phelps agreement were repudiated.

No harmony has been reached except the one Senatorial feature due to the rout of the moral forces of the Republican party by the spoilsmen and the lobby on that issue.

Under this harmony the main object of the Republican campaign will be the Legislature. Handled by Phelps, the conspirators will trade everything else to gain strength there. The calculation is to elect Kerens as the successor of Senator Vest, if possible, and anyhow to put under the control of Phelps as many legislators as the campaign produces on the Republican side.

If by any accident a legislative majority is won, Kerens and Phelps will expect to reap the full reward of their efforts and accomplish the full purpose of the "elbow to elbow" agreement. If they fall short of a majority they will still figure on having for other deals the use of whatever numbers they can muster in the Legislature next winter.

Under all conditions they are after the Legislature. Neither Phelps nor Kerens is interested in the higher issues of political policy. Neither of the pair cares about Congressional or county candidates. Let such things go if the partners can accumulate strength in the Legislature. That is the campaign motto.

Mr. Charles Nagel, Mr. Charles Parsons and other Republicans who would have their party go before the people of Missouri on some issue more elevated than that of a contract between Phelps and Kerens besought the delegates to ignore the contract. The Chairman of the State Committee looked on with disgust which he did not conceal. But his disgust and the requests of disinterested Republicans had no effect on the crowd of officeholders, office-seekers and lobby servants who controlled the convention.

Kerens and the Phelpsites were not able to capture the entire campaign organization as they had planned, but they brought away the chief substance of what they wanted. The Republican campaign must be directed in the interest of Kerens and the lobby. How can the anti-Kerens men help themselves?

EMPHASIZES THE LEADING ISSUE.
 There is no cause for American regret in the fact that the leaders of the national Republican organization are so fully committed to the service of the trusts as to sternly forbid Republican action toward a revision of the tariff.

This stubborn allegiance to the monopoly combines serves merely to emphasize the issue of trusts and the tariff upon which the campaigns of this year and two years hence must be fought. Logically, also, it tends to increase the chances of Democratic success in behalf of the people.

There is now a certainty in the popular mind that the Republican party is absolutely owned by the trusts. There is an equal certainty that the power of the trusts must be broken if the people are to enjoy the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution. Many of these rights have already been sacrificed in order that the trusts might possess greater special privileges. Many more will be sacrificed if the party of the trusts continues in control of the Government.

A cardinal principle of American Democracy declares in favor of equal rights for all, special privileges for none. This principle controls the Democratic party in the fight against the trusts and the high tariff. It will also be the people's slogan in the approaching campaigns. The Republican party itself is working out Republican destruction. The trusts, the tariff and the party of the trusts and tariff stand condemned by the people. A tariff for revenue only will relieve the people of the trust burden. To secure this relief, the Republican party must be voted down and out and the Democratic party placed in power.

NO POWDER-BURNING UNTIL THE FOURTH.

Chief of Police Kieley has acted with due regard for the comfort of a cityful of people in instructing his Captains of the various police districts to strictly enforce the laws forbidding the use of fireworks before the Fourth of July, the day upon which permission is customarily granted for this method of celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The nuisance which the Chief of Police thus seeks to prevent has long tried the patience of metropolitan communities. For weeks before the Fourth, the explosion of firearms and fireworks is common, creating a racket that is peculiarly trying to the nerves and tempers of citizens and developing more or less danger to life, limb and property. For all this there is absolutely no excuse. A good reason cannot be given why Bedlam should be turned loose in an American city simply because the Fourth of July is drawing near.

There is no injustice to the children of the city in prohibiting this foolish practice. The children are not the offenders. By far the greater proportion of the nuisance comes from hoodlums who are glad of the opportunity to make trouble and create disorder. These men transform liberty license in this matter of long-drawn-out Fourth of July celebrations. They welcome the chance to use pistols and guns and to burn powder in plenty, their rioting in this respect being generally accompanied by drunkenness and other disorderly behavior. The suppression of the nuisance in question, far from being unjust to the children, offers needed protection to children as to adults.

Chief of Police Kieley will be supported by a grate-

ful public sentiment in rigidly enforcing the law. He should continue to impress upon the minds of his subordinates the plain police duty of keeping every district free of the nuisance until the coming of the one day in the year when the use of fireworks is permitted. One noisy and dangerous Fourth of July is all right, perhaps—anyway, we can endure it with the help of patriotic emotion—but a prolonged Fourth, lasting through the better part of a month, and representing, not patriotism, but sheer lawlessness, is too much to inflict upon several hundred thousand quiet-loving and law-abiding persons for the enjoyment of a few hundred hoodlums.

Although certain New York papers made a sort of nine days' wonder out of the fact that young Cornelius Vanderbilt, as a member of the State National Guard, went into camp with his regiment and cheerfully and manfully performed the hard labor attaching to camp life, there was nothing unusual in the incident. The great majority of rich men's sons of the present day are manly fellows, taking pride in thoroughness whether of work or play, and distinctly hostile to the idea of shirking their duty.

The younger generation of American men are singularly admirable in this respect. There is nothing plainer in evidence in our life-to-day than the excellent training of the sons of wealthy families. It is the rule when you see a young man dissipating his physical and mental energies in fast living that he is of the "new rich" not yet attained to the standard of decency set by those accustomed to wealth.

In stubbornly muzzling all proposals in Congress looking toward a revision of the Dingley tariff, and in refusing, with equal stubbornness, to enact any legislation containing the faintest menace to the trusts, the Republican party has issued a challenge which the people of this country cannot afford to ignore. The national Democratic party, in behalf of the people, will accept this challenge and enter the campaigns of 1902 and 1904 with a platform in which the tariff and the trusts will constitute the leading issue. Consistent candidates will be nominated on this platform. Judging from the present temper of the American people, the Republican party has itself forced an issue that means Republican disaster.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Sultan's Sleeping Arrangements.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Sultan is always restless and is awakened at the slightest sound. When he awakes he always wants somebody to talk to, and Elnaz Bey, second officer of the wardrobe, and Falk Bey, one of his confidential secretaries, are usually at hand for that purpose. The Sultan sleeps in a detached chamber, surrounded by a corridor on all four sides, and it is a popular impression that the walls are of steel. Four or five sentinels slowly pace the corridor during the entire night, and if the regular measure of their footsteps is interrupted the Sultan will wake and inquire the cause. In addition to this guard an officer sits at each corner of the corridor, where he can see both ways. In order to prevent any conspiracy, a detail for this purpose is made from among the subalterns of the different regiments about the palace every night. The names are drawn by lot a few moments before the hour and no one knows of his selection until he receives orders to report. These officers have watches of four hours each, coming on duty at sunset and remaining until sunrise. The Sultan is such a light sleeper that he awakens every time the guard is changed.

Why He Couldn't Be a Juror.

July Lippincott.

A New Hampshire Judge has in his possession the following letter sent to him by an old farmer who had been notified that he had been drawn as a juror for a certain term of court:

"Dear Judge: I got your letter tellin' me to come to Manchester an' do duty on the jury an' I rite you these few lines to let you know that you have sent me some one else for it ain't so that I kin leave home now. I got to do some butcherin' an' sort over a lot of apples just about the time the jury will be settin' in your Court. Si Jackson, of this town says that he would as soon as not go fer he ain't notin' else to do less now, so you better send fer him. I have the worst way not to oblige you, but it ain't no use. I kin at present. Elnaz Bey, I ain't much on the law, never havin' been a juryman 'ceptin' when old Bud Siffes got killed by the cars here some years ago when I was one that set on the body with the coroner. So you better send fer Si Jackson, for he has got some kin in Manchester he wants to visit enyhow, an' he'd be willin' to go fer his car fare there an' back. Anser back if you want 'em."

What the Miner Really Makes.

July Lippincott.

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the actual wages of the striking anthracite miner. The nominal wages as figured by the operators vary from \$2 to \$3 a month. The actual wages as figured by the miner vary from \$20 to \$38 a month. This difference is due to the fact that the operator figures on the basis of full time, while the fact is that the miner rarely makes full time, and is compelled to figure according to the actual number of days he has worked, which in the past ten years have averaged little over fifteen days to the month. The report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines and Mining for 1899 shows that the average wages of the miner for that year would not exceed \$28, an average of \$23.71 per month. Peter Roberts, in his recent publication on the anthracite coal industry, gives the average monthly earnings of the miner for the year 1898 as \$24.10, and that of the day laborer is \$4.40 an average of \$13.67 per day for the miner and 50 cents for the laborer.

Where Street Bands Come From.

Leetle's Weekly.

Very few people know how or where German street bands spring from; but they may be interested to know that it is a regular business, carried on by agents who are of the same nationality and who are fairly well established on this street. Most of the bands who come over from the Black Forest, and have a little knowledge of brass instruments, and they immediately make for an agent of this description. One of these agents keeps all kinds of brass instruments in his house, and could turn out his German bands by the dozen to annoy the poor, suffering rate-payers of the district.

The Sultan's Diet.

Chicago Record-Herald.

His diet is very simple. He eats very little of the plainest food and never touches wine or liquors of any kind, but consumes enormous quantities of coffee, which aggravates his nervousness. Up to three years ago a servant with a coffee pot always followed him when he went out for exercise, and while driving in the park coffee stations were placed at frequent intervals, where he could stop and refresh himself. By the advice of his physicians he now limits himself to five or six cups of his favorite beverage a day, and it is said that he has himself noticed an improvement in his health. He is not so nervous and sleeps better.

Mark Twain Knew His Washington.

July Bookman.

For many years Washington has had a certain literary prestige because of the brilliant writers who at one time or another made it their home. Among them were novelists, the scenes of whose fiction, however, were for the most part away from the capital. N. P. Willis, Poe, Motley, Bancroft, Cooper and Irving belong to the Washington of the past. Mark Twain—though still very much of the present in Washington sense, of this group, and the only man among them to depict the town in fiction. The Washington chapters of "The Gilded Age" are, we fancy, much the result of observation.

New Field for Young Men.

July Success.

There appears to be a new field opening up for ambitious young men. It is the field of scientific forestry—one of the most important matters of the day. The young forester has prospects of a salary that equals that of the average college professor. To men of mental and physical vigor who delight in the open air and outdoor life, this would seem to be a congenial and lucrative occupation.

Fights All Corruptionists Alike.

Chillicothe (Mo.) Constitution.

Prosperity is coming by the carload to the father of Missouri papers. The Republic's new service entitles it to first place among newspapers west of Chicago, and its strong stand for the stalwart Democracy and its fight against Democratic and Republican corruptionists alike are extremely exciting to its thousands of readers.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE'S APOLOGY.

BY BULWER.

Edward George Marie Lytton Bulwer, first Baron Lytton, was born at London, May 25, 1803, and died at Torquay, January 18, 1873. He was a graduate of Cambridge, member of Parliament and Colonial Secretary. He is noted first as a novelist and second as a dramatist. The following extract is from "The Lady of Lyons." Claude Melnotte, the hero, a garden-what he thinks is the indifference of Pauline and the arrogance of her parents, he allows himself to be used by plotters, who disguise him, and represent him as a man of wealth and title. In this mask he wins Pauline. After marriage Claude confuses, relinquishes all rights to his wife, goes to war to seek name and fame. He comes back a General and is forgiven.

AULINE, by pride
 Angels have fallen ere thy time; by pride—
 That sole alloy of thy too lovely mold—
 The evil spirit of a bitter love
 And a revengeful heart to power upon thee,
 From my first years my soul was filled with thee;
 I saw thee 'midst the flowers the lowly boy
 Tended, unmarked by thee—a spirit of bloom,
 And joy and freshness, as if spring itself
 Were made a living thing, and wore thy shape!
 I saw thee, and the passionate heart of man
 Entered the breast of the wild-dreaming boy;
 And from that hour I grew—what to the last
 I shall be—thine adorer! Well, this love,
 Vain, frantic—guilty, if thou wilt—became
 A fountain of ambition and bright hope;
 I thought of tales that by the winter hearth
 Old gossips tell,—how maidens sprung from Kings
 Have stooped from their high sphere; how Love, like Death,
 Levels all ranks, and lays the shepherd's crook
 Beside the scepter. Thus I made my home
 In the soft palace of a fairy future!
 My father died; and I, the peasant-son,
 Was my own lord; then I did seek to rise
 Out of the prison of my mean estate;
 And, with such jewels as the exploring mind
 Brings from the caves of knowledge, buy my ransom
 From those twin jailers of the daring heart,—
 Low birth and iron fortune. Thy bright image,
 Glazed in my soul, took all the hues of glory,
 And lured me on to those inspiring toils
 By which all nations masters men! For thee I grew
 A midnight student o'er the dreams of sage Love,
 For thee, I sought to borrow from each Grace
 And every Muse such attributes as lend
 Ideal charms to Love. I thought of thee,
 And passion taught me poetry—of thee,
 And on the painter's canvas grew the life
 Of beauty—Art became the shadow
 Of the dear starlight of thy haunting eyes!
 Men called me vain,—some, mad,—I heeded not;
 But still toiled on, hoped on,—for it was sweet,
 If not to win, to feel more worthy, thee!

At last, in one mad hour, I dared to pour
 The thoughts that burst their channels into song,
 And sent them to thee,—such a tribute, lady,
 As beauty rarely sends, even from the meanest.
 The name—appended by the burning heart
 That longed to show its idol what bright things
 It had created—yours, the ethereal's name,
 That should have been thy triumph, was thy scorn!
 That very hour—when passion, love, and wrath,
 Reminded whole most; when thy disdain
 Made my whole soul a chaos—in that hour
 The tempest found me a revengeful tool
 For their revenge! Thou hadst trampled on the worm—
 It turned and stung thee!

Many St. Louis persons at their summer homes.

The lists of society persons who are preparing to leave town for the summer, printed daily this week in The Republic, has brought to light the fact that an astonishing number of St. Louis residents own their own summer homes—cottages, villas, and the like—at various mountain and seaside resorts. The proportion is greater than that of any other city in the country, and further, the idea that St. Louis is essentially a city of homes, and that its people cannot get away from the home idea, even when enjoying a summer outing, each season has found the number of St. Louis people who go to the North at Charleston, Quebec or Potoskey could be bought for a song now commands a high price, if indeed, it is possible to find a vacant lot at all.

Mr. Edward H. L. Moore, who went to Larchmont, N. Y., on June 2, to spend the next few months, Mr. Paramore will not go East until August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Fowler and their family, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Ferguson and Miss Carrie Ferguson are en route for Avon, N. J., where they will remain until the early fall.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Peckham and their family have engaged quarters at the Harbor Point clubhouse for July 15 and the remainder of the summer. They will be at home until that time.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Spear and their family have opened their cottage at Weque and will be at home until the summer.

Count and Countess de Penolza will take charge of the residence of the Countess's mother, Mrs. Fux-Herford, this summer, and do so until the end of the season. Mrs. Fux-Herford is in Mexico, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Thatcher, and will remain there until December.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Phillips of Cabanue will depart next Monday for Halifax, Nova Scotia. Miss Phillips is now in Cambridge, Mass., where she will remain most of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pickel and the Misses Pickel had made plans to sail for Europe next month, but have been obliged to give up the idea. They will go to the East early in July to summer at Atlantic City, and in August at Shelter Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nelson were out of town all winter and spring, in New Orleans and Hot Springs, and have just returned to their country place on the Suburban, Nelsania. They are loath to leave the charms of the city, especially after so much traveling earlier, and have not arranged to get away until late August, when they will take a short Eastern trip to some of the coast places.

Mrs. George McManus and Mr. and Mrs. Leo McManus are making arrangements to start in July for a six months' trip to the Orient. They will go by the Mediterranean and the P. & O. steamship line, visiting India for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Niedringhaus and Miss Made Niedringhaus will open their Jamestown, R. I., cottage shortly after the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Barret will remain at home until late in the summer and then go East for six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin of Dayton street do not usually take a summer trip, but delay their journeying until October, and will make no exception this season. Mrs. Wm. Martin and Mrs. Coleman expect to go North to Potoskey as usual, late in July, to be gone during hay-fever weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Northrop will travel westward this year, going to Colorado in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Z. Smith have opened their Jamestown cottage, going East last week.

Mrs. Saunders Norvell went to Edgartown, Mass., a week ago. She will be joined in August by Mr. Norvell.

Mr. and Mrs. Corwin Spencer and the Misses Spencer will summer at the Harbor Point clubhouse, which is to be as much of a rendezvous this season for St. Louis

people as previously. They go North the last of July.

Mrs. Charles Nagel departed for Marion, Mass., on June 12. She will summer at the cottage of her mother, Mrs. Shapleigh.

Doctor and Mrs. Justin Steer will not be out of town this season. They spent last summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rohan expect to go East for a visit of several weeks in early August.

Mrs. Clarkson Carpenter is now in Chicago, visiting her parents, and will go East very shortly for the remainder of the summer. Mr. Carpenter will follow in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Starnard will summer at the Harbor Point clubhouse. Mrs. Starnard expects to go up on July 8, and Mr. Starnard will follow in the frequent Northern trips during the warm months.

Judge and Mrs. Seldon P. Spencer departed last week for Harpersville on the Maine coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Steadman will go East the first week of July to Cedarhurst, and later to Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Shapleigh have been at their Harbor Point cottage for a week.

Mrs. A. S. Sharp and her daughter, Miss Juliet Sharp of West Pine boulevard, will depart for Boston on July 15 and spend the summer on the Atlantic coast.

Mrs. Adelle Sherwood has been at Battle Creek, Mich., for three weeks, and expects to remain in Michigan most of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Shields have not set the exact date of their Eastern departure, but will go to Boston very soon, and from there to the Cape Cod cottage, where they annually summer. It is situated in Barnstable County, on the Massachusetts Bay side of the cape.

The Reverend Doctor and Mrs. William Short are undecided as to summer plans, owing to their anxiety over the illness of their son, William, who has typhoid fever. Until his convalescence they will not leave town; but will probably take him to the Eastern coast to recuperate.

Mrs. E. F. Richards sailed for Europe directly the year of Mary Institute came to an end. They will be abroad all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seward, who are summering at the Monticello, will not get away until late July, and then go East.

Judge and Mrs. James Seddon have not fully arranged their summer plans as